

MISSION TO CHINA.

"The late voyages of Mr. Gutzlaff along the coast of China, demonstrate a strong disposition among the people to welcome foreigners who come peaceably to their shores. The fact is so obvious that these voyages will probably constitute an era in the commercial and religious history of our country. Already is mercantile enterprise aroused and determined, if possible, to break down the barriers against trade, erected by the government."

"The plan of education adopted by the Lad St. Claire, comprehends all those attainments which may be found necessary, useful and ornamental to Society.

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Miscellany.

TO AMERICAN CHRISTIANS.

We have much pleasure in laying before our readers the following extracts of a recent letter from the John Angell James, of Birmingham, England, to a clergyman in this city. The admonition is reasonable, and we hope will do good. [N. Y. O.]

may be determined by its external form, but its worth depends on the moral spring from which it flows. Good works are then properly the works, or the works of a healthy mind. Healthy actions can only proceed from healthy principles, and healthy spiritual actions can proceed only from healthy spiritual principles. A man who has lost his health does not again recover it, by the performance of healthy actions, for all these his weakness renders him incapable, and in that incapacity, his bad health consists; but by the use of

ment of the Society's work in the East.

From the Evangelical Society at Geneva.

Geneva, March 12, 1881.

Our Society, founded for more than two y has prospered beyond our expectations, and h come a centre of great activity. The Bible S ties already in existence may suffice for the of our cantons, the East and South-East of F Those countries, covered with infidelity and superstition, are almost wholly destitute of

so much more I am satisfied of its truth, for no possibly could have written such things as are contained in it without having experienced them, especially the different epistles; those of the Romans and Hebrews, I think, are the most splendid proof of argument and delineation that were ever composed.

In point of fact, so far as external things are concerned, we have no cause for complaint; our situation in Caffraria: peace reigns through whole country, from the borders of the Congo-Natal; and excepting the alarms occasioned naturally excited by idle rumors, no individual has been molested or exposed to insult but all our contentment increases and our interest. Petty contentions sometimes arise among the lesser Chief-Caffraids; but as to us, we trust that it is known no more.

We want now a Central Free School in Grahamstown, where we can educate those Caffre Youth who come with our Missions, whether Caffres or Bantu in the English Language, that the little ones which we are now beginning to form all over the country, may be furnished with the same literary attainments to each Circuit, capable of rendering assistance to the Missionary in his

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friends of establishments in this country, for great work. We boast of your spirit of enterprise and tell them that your spontaneous liberality for outstrip the tardy zeal of government and inadequate supplies of legal enactments."

"I have already said, and the expression repeats, that such appears to me to be the demand your country for able and faithful preachers of God's word, that a holy ambition, a kind of divine spirit, should seize the hearts of all the men of distinguished talent and piety in your country."

that is the thing the holy pantmist doth so fully express in this psalm, and he is still d more of that sweet and lively affection would make him yet more abundant in action here, *I will run the way of thy commandment thou shalt enlarge my heart.* He presents his and his purpose together. The more of this thou bestowest on me, the more service able to do thee.

This is the top of his ambition; while others seek to enlarge their horns, their lands or their

This is the top of his ambition; while others are seeking to enlarge their barns, their lands or their families, he is enlarging their toils.

little classes, as well as of giving a general oversight of the schools within his range under the direction of the Superintendent. And this would likewise be the best and most suitable method of preparing Native Missionaries in then parts of South Africa.

Remarkable Instance of Preparation of Heart for the Gospel.

Sunday, May 22, 1851.—This morning, a woman came forward to be received into the Church of Christ, by being publicly baptized in the name of the ever blessed and glorious Trinity. She has been a member of the class of Catechumens for the last six months, during the whole of which period her conduct, in point of morality, has been unimpeachable, constantly manifesting the sorrow of her heart on account of sin, not only in the tears, which she shed by a constant attendance on all the means of grace.

The sorrows of heart which I now feel, I first felt when I was a young girl, before the word of God came into this land. One day, when I was in my childhood, my father, my mother, and I were in the field near my father's farm, and I was at once thought of the great God. I looked up to heaven, I felt down on my knees—but could say nothing; then I felt my heart very sore. I went home, and told my father and mother of it; when they said that I was the Bird of Heaven, and that I was the thunder which made me feel; and that I was to go and get long grass and turnabout, and burn them together, and with the ashes rub myself; then I should feel no more. I did so, but my heart continued sore, so that I could not find happiness.

Coffees came to my father's farm to practice their wicked ways, oft-times have I felt a desire to run away altogether. Soon after the Missionary came to visit this place, I came, with my husband, to see him; and when the people of the place spoke to me, I thought immediately of what I had felt when I was a girl, and resolved, as soon as I could, to come and live altogether at the place. I have now been here about eighteen months, and I can say that this has been the only time that I have enjoyed happiness. I love the people—I love my teacher—I love my dear and my dear; and I have never felt another heart, but that I may live and die here; for the word of my heart, I am willing to leave the works of Satan, and all the Coffees away, and I have no other thing I hold: I hold the Lord only, and His service.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the London Wesleyan Missionary Society was held on the 29th of April, Lord North in the chair. In some introductory remarks his Lordship alluded to his appearance in the chair, being a Churchman, as indicative of the desire, on the part of the Society, as well as on his own, to merge all smaller differences and minor distinctions in the pursuit of one common object and the attainment of one common goal. The Report was then read; from which the following items are gathered.

In Ireland the Missionaries had gone forward without molestation, and with considerable success. Five thousand children had been collected, and instructed in the knowledge of the Scriptures, some of whom were under religious impressions. In Sweden, under the superintendence of Mr. Miller, 100 members had been formed into a church. France presented some pleasing indications. At Gibraltar the Gospel had been preached to many soldiers in the garrison, and of whom had been secured a knowledge of the truth to various parts of the world. Many Maltese and Greek youths were deriving considerable advantage from the schools in the islands, as were also several Greek females. In Continental India and Ceylon, superintendents were waiting, and an eager desire for preaching. Bibles, and other literature, was manifested. In Van Diemen's Land there was visible improvement, as also in New Zealand. In the Friendly Islands there were upwards of 1,100 members in Society, and in the islands 134 miles and 1,064 females, under the care of 131 native teachers. In Southern Africa there were 13 stations, 17 Missionaries, and many assistants; 606 members in Society, 1334 children and adults in the schools. Translations of the Scriptures into the Caffre tongue were preparing; and the Society had been hoped for from the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Scriptures would soon be presented in a language spoken by 650,000 people. In Western Africa the missions were prosperous. At Sierra Leone the chapel was crowded, and 400 members were in Society. The Kollis, a mountain which had been visited by Missionaries. Notwithstanding the state of things in some parts of the West Indies, much good had been done there. 38,000 members in Society, and 8,000 children and adults, under instruction in the schools. Much was said in that part of the Report on the subject of negro slavery, and a confident expectation of its speedy abolition was expressed. In British North America there were 35 Missionaries, and 718 members, 822 of whom had been added during the last year. Additional help was greatly needed. Four Missionaries had died during the past year. Nine Missionaries had been sent out. There were in the various mission schools 27,476 children and adults, of whom 4,571 were slaves. The contributions for the past year amounted to 47,715. 124, 74 being the largest amount yet realized from the ordinary resources of the Society. In conclusion, the friends of Missions were called upon to renew their exertions, from the conversion of the new doors were continually opening, and the great success with which God had blessed the past labors of the Society.

The meeting was addressed by several gentlemen; the state of the Jamaica mission, and the prospect of the abolition of slavery being prominent topics. John Hardy, Esq. M. P. submitted the following Resolution:

"That while expressing its grateful sense of the paternal care evinced by our most gracious Sovereign, in his Royal proclamation for suppressing the Colonial Church Union in Jamaica, this meeting deeply deprecates the interruption which missionary operations in that island notwithstanding, still experience from the measures adopted by the local legislatures to prevent the missionaries from exercising their ministry, and from the restraints imposed upon the slaves on many of the estates; but encourages the earnest hope that the wisdom and justice of the parent legislature will shortly introduce a better state of things, in which the negroes, recognized as men and fellow subjects, shall free exercise the inalienable rights of conscience, and in which such facilities for the prosecution of their sacred work as the religious toleration laws of this country afford, shall be enjoyed by the accredited missionaries of every denomination.

In support of this resolution, Mr. H. remarked; That a notice of the Established Church, he could unite, with gratitude and joy, with any body whose object it was to lift up the banner of the cross amongst the benighted natives of the world, and to preach to the perishing heathen the unsearchable riches of Christ. If this were the objects of the missionaries in the Colonies, he would not object to their mission, in which they directed them, not to interfere with the question of slavery, but to enforce on the slaves the duties of subjection and obedience; as required of servants in the New Testament; and said that the planters, above all men, should have hailed the assistance of such instructions with the greatest eagerness and delight. But he felt anxious to assure the meeting that the church of Jamaica was not the church of England; he deprecated all connection with men who proved that they "loved darkness rather than light, because their deeds were evil."

He was followed by the Rev. Peter Duncan, missionary to Jamaica. He brought forward several documents and facts to prove that the hostility of the Church Union of Jamaica was directed as much against true religion in the Established Church as against any other of its discontents; that the unionists had, in fact, stated in plain terms, and declared that religious instruction, in any form or by any sect, was equally the object of their aversion. In referring to that part of the resolution which expressed a grateful sense of the exertions of our paternal government to redress the grievances of the missionaries, he said that with such an enlightened governor on the one hand, who reported faithfully the situation of things in Jamaica, and with such a Sovereign at home, he had no doubt but that the Colonial Union would speedily be put down. The present royal family had always protected the missionaries, and aimed to do good to the colonies. George III. abolished the detestable slave trade; George IV. repealed several persecuting statutes of the House of Assembly; William IV. had abolished Church Union; and he had no doubt but that, in the space of three months, his Majesty would sweep away the system of slavery for ever. (Loud cheering.) The people under their charge in the Colonies were much distressed by the loyalty as any portion of his Majesty's subjects. Of this Mr. D. gave several pleasing proofs. The planters, it was said, had threatened that Jamaica should become an appendage to the United States. This idea was, however, abandoned, and he expected to find them an appendage to the moon! The whites might wish it; but there were the people of color, who he wished to see as free and as truly as they hated the Americans. One of these had told him, as soon as ever an attempt is made to unite us to America, the negro who makes will have a head left upon their shoulders. He had also heard it said that they would give up the Colonies to the Emperor of Russia! In reference to the question of emancipation, it was his opinion that if Government did not emancipate the slaves, the period was at no great distance when they would emancipate themselves. He was not ignorant of the state of both whites and blacks, and he was quite sure that if something was not quickly done, the island would be deluged with blood. As yet, however, no immediate emancipation, he had no hesitation in saying that they were fully prepared. Mr. Duncan then stated a number of facts in illustration of their honesty—their peaceable disposition—their strong family attachment, &c. &c. and as to general civility, they were equal to any people in the world. He then stated that he had been here about eighteen months, and I can say that this has been the only time that I have enjoyed happiness. I love the people—I love my teacher—I love my dear and my dear; and I have never felt another heart, but that I may live and die here; for the word of my heart, I am willing to leave the works of Satan, and all the Coffees away, and I have no other thing I hold: I hold the Lord only, and His service.

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Mr. Dixon, the anti-slavery leader in the House of Commons, was also among the speakers. He came forward amidst long-continued cheers.

We lived, he said, in strange times. If we had been told that the spirit of persecution, so long dormant in England, had risen again, we should have looked upon it as a sign of the times, and we should have lands to the worshippers of Juggernaut. But that in colonies belonging to this country persecution should rage—that Englishmen should engage in such a work—that magistrates should employ themselves in pulling down chapels—that preachers of the Gospel should be imprisoned—that missionaries should be torn from their mother's arms, and the vengeance of the planters be wreaked on them; this was surely more than any man could reasonably have contemplated. Scenes had been enacted similar to those enacted at Corinth, which had been made insurance against pain, and destruction, and before the magistrate, saying, "This fellow persuades men to worship God contrary to the law." But that in the 19th century of Christianity it should be "contrary to law"—that law should be outraged by violence, and that a man should be an anomaly which no human being could have expected in any of the dependencies of Christian Britain. But he must tell the truth. (Hear, hear.) He felt and deplored the persecution which had raged; the men sent out there had been treated as traitors to the sacred edifice which their charity had reared; and he was sure that the ground—and in a place where religion was so much needed, a suspension of religious instruction had taken place. But there had been some degree of consolation even in this persecution. So dear to his heart was the cause, that he rejoiced to find the missionaries had done their duty—that they had not shrunk from their post—that they had proved faithful to the cause in which they had embarked.

Till persecution dragged them into France, and chased them up to heaven." (Hear.) He rejoiced also to find that a spirit had been roused in England which would be felt to the very centre of the accused system—that a stronger sympathy had been excited in favor of the slaves by the persecution of the missionaries. But that that meeting, however, not only to thank them, but to invite, to entreat the continuance, may the enlargement of their exertions. (Hear.) Slavery must soon fall. (Repeated cheers.) No man could so far forget himself as to insinuate that the system could now long survive—(cheers): the voice of the nation had decreed its fall, and that voice must prevail. (Cheers repeated.) And what had been the result of this indignation from slavery to liberty? Would it be one of destruction, or peace and safety? (Hear, hear.) The result depended greatly on the religious people of England. The celebrated Burke had said that he depended infinitely more on the effect and influence of religion, than upon all else put together. It was upon an efficient police—it was not upon an arm of man—it was on the providence of God alone that he depended.

TRAITS IN FOREIGN LANDS.

We rejoice to learn that the Executive Committee of the American Tract Society will prosecute this year, to a far greater extent than ever before, the business of supplying Foreign Countries with Tracts. At a meeting of the Committee held on the 17th inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Committee it is desirable that the sum of at least \$20,000 be requested during the Society's current year, for Tract operations in Foreign and Foreign lands.

Resolved, That the following amounts be appropriated and sent to the respective agents, as soon as adequate contributions shall be received, and be expended for the purposes of transmitting them, viz. For the use of

use of	
American Baptist Mission in Burma, China, and Japan	\$5,000
American Mission, China, Japan, and India	2,000
Do. do. Ceylon, India, and Japan	2,000
Do. do. Bombay, India, and Japan	1,000
Do. do. Sandwich Islands, Syria, and Japan	1,000
Do. do. Constantinople, Asia Minor, & Armenia, and Japan	1,000
Do. do. Jews in Turkey, and Japan	1,000
Mission of the United Brethren, and the Congo Islands	1,000
Mission of the Am. Board of Com. for For. Miss. in Siam, and the Philippines	1,000
Do. do. among Chactaws and other Indians, and the Philippines	1,000
Mission of Dan. and For. Miss. Soc. Prot. Episcopal Church in Greece	1,000
Do. do. Green Bay, and the Highlands	1,000
Rev. Josiah Beaman Smyth, and the Highlands	1,000
Rev. Mr. Sutton, for Baptist Mission at Orissa, India, and the Highlands	1,000
Rev. Richard Kall, and William Ropes, Esq. St. Petersburgh, and the Highlands	1,000
Lower Saxony Tract Society, Hamburg, and the Highlands	1,000
To be distributed as they may be received, and at the discretion of the Trustees	1,000
Total,	\$37,000

...plan for propo-
rious sincerity."



